Even the Ex.President's Friends Cotting Their Eyes Open and Beginning to Question the Wisdom of Forcing a Candidate on the Party Who to Opposed by the

United Democracy of the Empire State. WASHINGTON, June 12.-For some days past, and especially since the renomination of Presi-dent Harrison, the Cleveland shouters here have been undergoing a change of mind in regard to the best policy to be pursued at Chicago. Many of them are beginning to see and to confess that their obstinate devotion to Mr. Cleveland has been fil-considered. The action of the recent State Conventions in the South has helped to open their eyes, and the South-ern Representatives are now hearing from their constituents in a manner calculated to make them open their ears, too.

It is becoming apparent here, from reports received from all parts of the country, that the Democrats of the United States are questioning the wisdom of trying to force a candidate on the party who is opposed by the united Democratic delegation of New York. The Democrats want to win in the next Presidential election. They see more clearly than ever, since the nomination of Harrithat they must have the vote New York in order to win, and it is beginning to dawn on the uninstructed delegates and on some of the instructed ones, too, that it would not be wise to place at the head of the ticket the very man who is most obnoxious to the regular Democracy of the pivotal State and who has just been organizing

a bolt in the State.

Refere the Minneapolis Convention and when everybody expected that Blaine would be the Republican nominee, the Cleveland shouters here were very joyful. They said that their man would be the logical candidate to beat Blaine in 1802, as he beat him before in 1884; but now that Harrison has been nominated, their argument is upset completely. and they see that it is. They are inquiring of themselves now as follows:

If Cleveland was the logical candidate against Blaine, because he defeated Blaine in 1884, is he the logical candidate against Harrison, who beat him out of sight in 1888? Is Cloveland the right man to nominate now

against the same man who four years ago car-

Is Cloveland the right man to nominate now against the same man who four years ago carried New York against him by 13,000 majority, and also carried Indiana, although at that time Cleveland was President, and the Democrats had control not only of the national Administration, but also of the State administrations in both New York and Indiana?

The representatives and delegates of the Democratic party are now pondering these pleastions to some purpose. They recollect that in 1888 the Cleveland candidacy cost them not only the electoral vote of Indiana, but also the Governorship of that State, and they are asking each other what would be likely to happen in New York now if Cloveland were the candidate, with the whole force of the national Administration against him and with the State Democratic organization opposed to him, when he could not carry that State in 1888 with all these forces at his back. They also wonder what might happen in Connecticut in 1892, which Cleveland carried in 1888 by only 400 majority; or in West Virginia, which he carried by only 500 or so; or in Virginia, where he just missed defeat by the ridiculous margin of 1,400 votes. If this was the best he could do in New York. Indiana, Connecticut, Virginia, and West Virginia, when he was in power at the White House, and when he was routed out of it by Harrison, what can he be expected to do in those States now, when he is a private citizen, without official power, and when his victorious rival of 1888 is again the Republican standard bearer.

Another consideration is troublidg those nersons here who have been affected more and reform newspapers have been making a great hue and ery about the indeency of packing the Republican Convention with reference and reform newspapers have been making a great hue and ery about the indeency of packing the Republican Convention with reference and reform newspapers have been making a great hue and ery about the indeence of packing the Republican Convention with reference and reform newspapers have been making a

licans.

There is a growing sentiment among the Democrats now in Washington in favor of returning to the principles embodied in the national Democratic platform of 1872, which declared against the re-election of a President. This principle was violated when Mr. Cleveland sought a re-election in 1888, and how much more flagrantly would it be violated by a third nomination in 1802.

a third nomination in 1802.

The weakness of Mr. Cleveland in Indiana this year would be, it is feared, much greater even than in 1888, because he made the mistake of antagonizing the friends of Gov, Gray in the State Convention, hoping thereby to secure the Indiana delegation for himself at the secrifice of the "favorite son" of Indiana. The Democrats of that State are not likely to forget this fact.

Again it is noticed here that there is a growing disposition on the part of the Western and southwestern Democrats to compare the records of Harrison and Cleveland on the gold and silver issue, and they are saying that they

countwestern Demograis to compare the records of Harrison and Cleveland on the gold and silver issue, and they are saying that they can't see much to choose between the two men'in regard to this point. Undoubtedly Mr. Cleveland would be the weakest candidate that could be nominated, so far as that part of the country is concerned.

Much surprise is expressed by Democrats here to-day at the fact, which has just come to light, that Don M. Dickinson has issued a circular letter and sent it to hundreds of Cleveland ex-Postmasters all over the country, arging them to be present at the Chicago Convention in the interest of the Syrause candidate, and also that ex-Secretary Fair-child has sent a similar letter to the old Cleveland internal revenue collectors and treasury agents. reasury agents.

BLAINE AND THE SENATE. Talk in Maine of Electing Him to the Sent Occupied by Mr. Hale,

Augusta, Me., June 12.—The question as to whether Mr. Blaine's political career is ended has begun to attract the serious attention of his most devoted friends in this State, and today it has been discussed by many of his townsmen who do not want to see him retired from public life. Next winter the Maine Legislature will elect a United States Senator in place of Eugene Hale, who will have held that office for twelve years. Mr. Blaine's name is being mentioned for the place, and it is said that a movement will be started in his intercst. Mr. Hale is a candidate for reelection, and his plans have long been laid to get it. In Maine they have a custom of returning mento both banches of the Legislature for a second term. Two years ago Mr. Hale started his Senatorial fight for securing the election of men committed to his reduction. These men will be returned this winter with others, who will be pledged to the Ellsworth states, who will be pledged to the Ellsworth states, man sampert. If Mr. Blaine should consent to be a candidate, Mr. Hale would have an adventage over him at the outset.

Mr. Blaine is ignorant of the talk. He would undoubtedly have the influence and support of Tom Reed and Capt. Boutelle. Bingley would naturally gravitate to Blaine, but he would do nothing to imperi his chances for Frye's pince est. Mr. Hale is a candidate for redlection.

naturally gravitate to Blaine, but he would do
nothing to imperil his chances for Frye's place
in 1865. A fight between Blaine and Hale
would shake up the Republican party in Maine.
It is not unlikely that Gov. Burleigh would
jump into the arena as a candidate. Mr.
Blaine's friends are in earnest in this matter,
At the coming Portland Convention, when the
Republicans nominate their candidate for foxernor, it is said that a resolution will be presented recommending Mr. Blaine for Mr.
Hale's place.

Funeral of Mr. Polk.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12.—The train bearing the body of President Polk arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was met at th depot by hundreds of people. The procession was formed and the body was taken to the First Haptist Church, of which Mr. Polk was First Haptist Church, of which Mr. Polk was a communicant. Among those present were Gov. Helt and all the State officers, members of the Supreme Court, officers of the State Farmers' Alliance, and Grand Sire Buisse of Severeign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The reviews were conducted by the Fev. Drs. J. W. Carter, T. E. Skinner, and J. J. Hall. The remains were buried in Oakwood Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest ever known hera.

The True Laxative Principle

DELEGATES HOMEWARD BOUND. The Blaine Men Are Not Able to Hurrah

CHICAGO, June 12.-The city to-day was full of delegates en route from the Minneapolis Convention to their homes. As Chauncey M. Depew descended the stairs at his hotel on the road to the train this evening, he encountered ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, the flery anti-Harrison man from Louisiana.

"I presume you Harrison men are all happy new," said the ex-Governor to Mr. Depew, "Oh, but we are all Harrison men, are we not?" was the New Yorker's response. "Oh, certainly," said Kellogg. "Of course

we are all Harrison men." But the ex-Governor did not talk much like A Harrison man when interviewed on the situation later. "Texas and Georgia," he said, "nominated

Mr. Harrison. I presume that the officeholders from Texas expected that Harrison could ers from Texas expected that Harrison could carry the State better than a candidate demanded by the Republican party in the North. At the last election the Domocrats carried Texas by something like 150,000. I still believe it is wrong for the South to attempt to dictate or influence a nomination against the wishes of the masses of the party in the North. We have a great fight on our hands in the attempt to reflect Mr. Harrison. Issuecrely hope, of course, that we may reclect him."

Gordon W. Allen of the New York delegation, who accompanied Mr. Platt to the city and remained behind on World's Fair business while Mr. Platt passed immediately through to New York, did not fear any lasting bitterness of the President. "Mr. Platt is a Republican." he said. "He has always done more than his share of the work, and he will do the same now."

Frank Hiscock of New York and La Y.

now."

Frank Hiscock of New York and L. Y. Michener of Indiana echoed this remark and endorsed all that had been said.

Commissioner Edward C. O'Brien of New York went further in his Harrison enthusiasem than any one in town. "You may mark it in your hat," he said, "that Harrison will have the largest electoral vote that was ever cast for a President."

the largest electoral vote that was ever cast for a President."
Frank Hatton of the Washington Post was much better satisfied at Harrison's nomination than he would have been at that of Biains. He would have been much better satisfied, however, by the choice of a dark horse.

Col. A. L. Congar of Ohlo was another of the reconciled Blaine men. "The result of the Convention," he said, "came as an unexpected shock to our fondest hopes. I believed, and am not yet able to convince myself otherwise, that Mr. Blaine was the real choice of the masses of the party."
Thomas B. Esed of Maine kept his room during the entire day and begged to be excessed from an interview on the Minneapolis Convention.

Before leaving the hotel Mr. Depew, in answer, said in substance:

Convention.

Before leaving the hotel Mr. Depew, in answer, said in substances:

"You need anticipate no bitterness on the part of these who yoted for other candidates than Binine. Mr. Platt will not oppose the nomines. The very manner in which the nomination came around will lead sooner than ever before to the dying out of any dissatisfaction with it. When people set out to knife a ticket they also have something for gain. They never knife a ticket merely to revenge. They may do so if through their revenges they see that they can destroy the rival of their favorite and thus make probable the future success of that favorite.

"The opposition to President Harrison was concentrated on Bilaine. Nobody believes for a moment that Blaine desires to re-enter public life. A few voted for McKinley, and McKinley himself was for Harrison.

"There is no doubt that Clarkson, Platt, and Quay honestly believed they could nominate Blaine. But the Minneapolis Convention was run on popular principles.

"Clarkson and the other leaders who stood with him could not feel the power of the great business interests of the country. Harrison had scarcely any organization to speak of, and he had none of these great political leaders. But telegrams favoring him—not manufactured telegrams, but the honest expression of business men—came pouring into Minneapolis, and they were very effective.

"Whitelaw Reid's candidacy had nothing to do with Blaine's defeat. In the first place he was not a candidate. I made up my mind, however, some time ago to secure his nomination if it law within my power. Every one knows my feelings toward Blaine. Had he not written that letter to Clarkson he would have had my support. More than that, if helpad at an early date announced his candidacy Harrison would not have been a candidate. Take the whole situation now and Harrison is possibly stronger than Blaine would have been.

"Harrison had three elements of great strength. He was strong with the business men of the business men of the business men felt the same w

AN AREA OF DEPRESSION

Rapidly Nearing this City Over the New York Central Railroad.

The first New York man to return from Minneapolis was ex-Congressman George West of Ballston Spa, who left before the nominations were made. He was a rabid Blaine man, and is not particularly happy over the result of the Convention. Mr. West has other reasons for encouraged by their now liberal endowment grief than the failure of the Blaine boom Some clever Western pickpocket relieved him of his watch and money while he was there. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was expected on the South Shore limited last night, but did not come, and is thought to have been intercepted

by his wife, who arrived from Europe week and went on to their home in Herkimer Mr. Platt's funereal special car is not expected to arrive over the Pennsylvania Rail-

nected to arrive over the Pennsylvania Railroad until this evening. The regular delegates are expected to arrive at the Grand Central Station at about 10 o'clock this morning. Thomas J. Murrey, who, as proprieter of the House restaurant in Washington, hears about all the political goesh; affect in the capital, was in the city inst night, He said that the announcement of Harrison's nomination affected the Republican atmosphere of the city as though a full-grown leeberg had sailed up the Potomac and anchored.

"One doesn't hear so much talk of Cleveland for the other nomination either," said be, "The decided stand taken by the New York delegation for Senator Hill settled that. The Southerners have stopped talking about him as the only man to nominate since about him as the only man to nominate since they have learned that his nomination would seriously lessen the prospects of the Democ-racy carrying New York State."

MR. CONVERSE'S VIEWS.

He Says the Democrats Will Lose if They

COLUMBUS, O., June 12.-The Hon. George I. Converse of this city, who has fought but. tles for the Democratic party for the past forty years, both in and out of Congress, says Now that Harrison and Reid are nominated the thing for the Democrats to do is to nomi-nate David B. Hill of New York and Daniel W. nate David B. Hill of New York and Daniel W. Voorhis of Indiana or Gov. Gray, although I am not much of a friend of the latter. A ticket of this kind would sweep the country. Harrison and Reid cannot be elected if the Democracy at Chicago exibit an ordinary amount of sense. It Grover Cleveland is nominated, however, New York and the election is lost. Harrison is strong enough to beat Cleveland, it would be bad policy to take up a defeated candidate and run him for a third time, and the Democracy will not do it. The best of them all is Gorman of Maryland, but, unfortunately, he comes from a Southern State. Palmer is too old, and did not join the Democratic party until past middle life. There would be no dishonor for either if fill and Cleveland were both to step aside for the present. Should they do so, I can name a ticket that would be invincible, as follows:

"For President—Senator Turple of Indiana," "For Vice-President—William C. Waitney of New York."

The Ohio State Convention,

Columbus, June 12.-The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week to nominate a State ticket and elect four delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention. There will be no ontests for places on the State ticket, because contests for pinces on the Stateticket, because the prospect of carrying Ohio in a Presidential year is not bright, but there will be the biggest kind of a fight over the election of the four delegates at large, and all kinds of slates are being made up. No slate will go through, however, that does not have on it Brice and campbell as two of the four delegates.

The fool friends of the Stuffed Prophet want the Convention to instruct the delegates for him, but if this is attempted there will be a scene enacted heside which a Donnybrook fair will be as peaceful as a Sunday school.

Bringing Gloom from Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—The New York special bearing the delegates from Minneapolis got here at 6 o'clock. Large feicles are hanging from the windows. The wicked Gibbs. Shed Shook, and Coroners Nugent, Shea, and Eidman are in charge. The train started out over the Michigan Southern and it will probably reach New York early Monday morning. It is bringing with it a freezing political wave.

THE WOODSTOCK CELEBRATION. Iwo Cabinet Officers Will Speak at Thi

Year's Fourth of July Exercises. WOODSTOCK, Conn., June 12.-The celebration of the Fourth of July in Roseland Park Woodstock, promises to be one of the most attractive of the series which began twenty-two years ago-1870-when President Grant, the Russian Minister, Gen. Butler, and others were present. The exercises will begin at 10 A. M. The meeting will be called to order and an address of welcome made by Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut. Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut will act as President of the day and will speak. An address will follow by Secretary Tracy. An original poem, "Ode to the Republic," will be read by Prof. William C. Wilkensen of the Chicago University. Senator W. P. Frye of Maine will follow with an address on "The American Ship." The balance of the programme arranged is as follows: Address, "Freedom a Growth," by Attorney-General Miller; address, "Our In-dian Fellow Citizens," by Gen. Thomas L Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; address, 'The Press," by Elliott F. Shepard; address,

gan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; address, "The Press," by Elliott F. Shepard; address, "Immigration," by Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; address, "The West," by John V. Farwell, Chicago.
Lotters will be read from several distinguished men who cannot be present. Among them will be one from Louis Rossuth, the Hungarian patriot, now fill years old. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening. During the twenty-two years of these celebrations nearly 150 famous persons have participated in them either in person or by letter. The list embraces: President Grant, R. R. Hayes, and President Harrison: Vice-Presidents Hamlin, Wilson, and Morton: Cabinet officers, Blaine, McCulloch, Shorman, James, Evarts, Windom, Nolle, and Trasy; United States Judges Matthews, Miller, and Urake; twelve United States Senators, Blaickingham, Platt, Hawley, Logan, Warner Miller, Hiscock, Aldrich, Blair, Palmer of Michigau, Frye, Dawes, and Patterson; members of Congress, Walt, Waldo Hutchins, Huck, Grosvenor of Ohio, Long of Massachusetts, Russell of Connecticut, Butterworth, McKinley, Reed, and Simmons; Governors, Jewell, Chamberlain, Andrews, Taft, Harrisonfol Connecticut, Lounsbury, Bulkeley, Bigelow, and St. John of Kanans; Generals, Premont, McClellan, Howard, Wilson, Greely, Porter, Woodford, Kilpatrick, Armstrong, and Fisk; Presidents of colleges and seminaries, McCosh of Princeton, Bartlett of Dartmouth, Hill of Harvard, Gates of Amberst, Northrop of Minnesota, Patton and Rankin of Howard University, and Franklin W. Fisk of Chicago: professors, Coldwin Smith and Rufus B. Richardson; Bishops, Cose, Haven, and Vincent; posts, Whittier, Holmes, Roddand, Queen of Iloumania, Maurice Thompson, Will Carleton, Longfellow, Joaquin Miller, Mary Clemmer, and others; celitors, Honry J. Haymond, Dr. Rulkeley, Dr. Ward, Murat Halstoad, Dr. Carroll, and others: miscellaneous, Joseph Hoxie, Honry Clews, Chauneey M. Depew. George C. Hoit, and others: temperance reformers, John B. Gough, Neal Dow, J. Ellen Foster, and Fran fellow, Whittier, Stoldard, Thompson, Mrs. Moulton, and the Queen of Reumania, from whom original poems were received and read. The poem written by Mr. Longfellow has never been published.

A Creditor Brings Foreclosure Proceedings

CHICAGO, June 12 .- J. J. Simonds has begun foreclosure proceedings against Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, on the General's homestead in Golconda. Although Gen. Raum poses as a Illinois, he never goes to Golconda except to yote in national elections, and his family amores the society of the place. His homestead and other property included in the Simonds mortgage is worth perhaps \$1,800. It is assessed at \$1,100.

Gen. haum became interested in 1884 as a promoter of the Central Verment Martie Company, and assumed the payment of two notes of \$2,500 each, payable to Simonds.

The notes were given as the purchase price. of \$2,500 each, payable to Simonds.

The notes were given as the purchase price of marble works in littavile, Vt. The notes were never paid, but extended from time to time until Nov. 1, 1885, when new notes for the sum of \$6,807 were executed with the mortgage to secure them. Simonds is now after his money. Unless he gets service on laum by publication he will not have the Commissioner of Pensions in court before the May term in 1863. The case now stands for the October term of the Circuit Court, and Gen. Raum is not due in Golconda before election day. The notes sued on were also secured by the plodge of \$12,500 of full paid stock of the New England Phonograph Company, with Jesse H. Lippencott's agreement to purchase the same at the option of Gen. Raum for \$5,500. The bill charges that the entire debt is yet unpaid. the entire debt is yet unpaid.

ROUND LAKE'S PROGRAMME.

Free Tultion and Lodging to Young Minis-ters, with Able Lecturers.

ROUND LAKE, June 12.-The Round Lake Trustees this year have determined on an extension of their ministers' institute, which was something of an experiment last year, and, tion adverse to them, they are going at it on an astonishingly liberal scale. They have arranged to extend free tuition during the vacation this summer to all young elergymen or students who may choose to come, in a high occlosinatical course by a faculty unequalled in any theological college in
the country, and to this triftion they also add
free turtion in good furnished rooms.

The only expense to those who attend will
be board, which is good and abundant, at \$3 or
\$4 a week. The faculty consists of Bisnop
Newman, Bishop Foster, Dr. H. A. Buttz, and
Dr. James Strong of Drew Seminary; Dr. Vanderschopen of Wesleyan University, Dr. A. T.
Palmer of St. Paul's Church, New York city;
Dr. Kelley of Brooklyn, the Browning leeturer; Chaplain McCabe, Dr. A. B. Leonard,
and an elecutionist vet to be named,
by The course will include ecclesiastical law,
Greek, Hebrew, exceesis, English classics,
archaeology, and declamation. Bishop Newman
will give his talks, which became very popular
last year because of his personal reminiscences of the great men and events of the last
thirty years, and the freedom with which he
discussed them. It is expected that this feature
will bring to Bound Lake Young clergymen
and students from the Methodist Conferences
in this and haif a dozen adjacent States. come, in a high occlesiastical course by a fac-JUSTICE RYAN WANTS EVIDENCE.

He Says the Police Do Not Properly Present Cases Against Disorderly Houses.

Policeman Binning of the East Thirty-fifth street station took Josie Cameron to the Yorkville Court yesterday and charged her with keeping a disorderly house at 244 East Thirtyninth street. Binning said he visited the house twice, and paid money each time. "What for?" asked Justice Ryan.

Binning replied that the women understood what the money was for. He arranged to call white the many was not reflect testified that he saw Binning pay the woman \$2, but did not know what it was for Justice livan was not satisfied with the evidence, and discharged the woman.
Soon after this Binning arraigned Mary

Soon after this Binning arraigned Mary Freeman of 750 Second avenue on a similar charge. He had no better evidence than before and Justice Ryan said, sternly:

"Why do not you officers attend to your duties and preserve evidence which you know is necessary to enable me to hold on these complaints? I will issue no more warrants for disorderly housekeepers to enable you officers to make records, unless you can preserve vidence, as it is your duty to do. I'll not lend myself or take the time of this court unless I am assured that you can get the necessary evidence. evidence."

Binning said that in the last case he had a witness who was not prosent, and the Justice held the Freeman woman for examination.

A Foxbound with a Becord.

WILLIMANTIC, June 12 .- "Old Peter," one of the most remarkable foxhounds in Connecticut, is dead, aged a little more than a dozen years. Peter belonged to Benjamin Root, a veteran hunter of Tolland village, among the high hills of northeastern Connecticut, in a region where foxes are as pientiful as gray squirrels. The dog began to hunt early, and in the last six years his record of foxes slain in the last six years his record of foxes slain has been a wonderful one. Not only his owner, but several other hunters kent his score, and unite in declaring that exactly ninety-six foxes have been shot in front of him, while Peter, who often hunted alone, has killed at least six on his own hook. He has been in at the death of over 100 foxes. Once on the trail of game, he rarely quit it unsuccessful, and when hunting with other dogs he was usually at the head of the pack. He had an extraordinary nose, and when he sniffed the air indecisively and shook his head it was useless for other hounds to try and get any comfort out of a trail.

The Pennsylvania Ballroad Southwestern Will leave New York on and after June 12 at 8 30 P. M. for Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is completely equipped in every respect.—Adm. ANALYZING THE FIGURES.

BLAINE EXPERTS DRAW SOME INTER-ESTING CONCLUSIONS.

They Say Harrison Was Nominated in Opposition to the Wishes of the Delegates from the Republican States—Many Sore-heads Who Wish Things Were Different.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—Gen. James W. Husted is now the only New York Republican in town. He has had a miserable time. His sickness deprived him of taking part in the battle, and any one who has seen the Bald Eagle of Westchester at a National Convention of his party will readily appreciate his disappointment. He said to-day that he believed that he would be well enough to start for home to-morrow. The few remaining political sharps have dis-

cussed the President's nomination in all its phases. They have done, this calmly. Some of their reflections and several incidents which occurred during the great battle are worth reording. It is painful to say so, but now that the Convention has acted it is necessary to record the conclusions of these thinkers, and they are all to the effect that the Convention. even in its vote, did not represent the majority sentiment of the Republicans. Of that vote Harrison received 5351-0; necessary for a choice, 453. Texas swung in twen-ty-two votes, and thus made the nomination of the President certain. Gov. McKipley was compelled to withdraw his motion at that point to make the nomination by acclamation. The delegates from the remaining States declared that they wanted their vote recorded. In spite of the fact that the President was already nominated by the Texas vote, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona, and the District of Columbia threw votes in opposition to the President. This is considered a remarkable feature of the

The Republicans are dissecting the vote of 535 1-6 given for the President. They start with Alabama, which threw 15 votes for Harrison, and point out that Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 60,123; Arkansas, which also gave him 15 votes on Friday, was lost to him four years ago by 27,210; California, which gave him 8 votes and Blaine D, was won by him in 1888 by 7,087; Colorado, which gave its solid vote of 8 against him, he carried in 1888 by 13,207; Connecticut, which gave him 4 votes and McKinley 8, was lost to Harrison in 1888, by 336; Delaware, which gave him 4 votes he lost by 3,441; Florida, which gave him the solid delegation of 8 he lost by 12,002; Georgia, which gave him its 26 votes, he lost in 1888 by 60,000; Illinois, which gave him 34 votes and Blaine 14, was carried for Harrison in 1888 by 22,104; Indiana gave the President its entire 30 votes, and the President carried his own State by 2,348; Iowa gave him 20 of the 26 votes, Harrison having carried it four years ago by 32,000; Kansas plumped in 11 votes for him and 9 for Blaine. The State was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 80,000; Kentucky gave the President on Friday 22 votes, and Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 28,000; Louisiana was evenly divided between Harrison and Blaine, and Harrison lost the State in 1888 by 54,000; Maine, which plumped in its 12 votes for Blaine, was carried by the Republicans for Harrison by 23,000; Maryland, which gave Harrison 14 votes, was lost by him n 1888 by 0,000.

Massachusetts, which gave him 18 votes and McKinley 11, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 32,000; Michigan, which in the Convention gave Harrison 7 and McKinley 19 votes of the delegation, was carried by the Re-publicans in 1888 by 22,000; Minnesota,

Convention gave Harrison 7 and McKinley 19 votes of the delegation, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 22,000; Minnesota, which gave Harrison 8 and Blaine 9 votes, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 38,000; Mississippi, which gave Harrison 13°, votes and Blaine 4°, was lost by Harrison by 55,000; Missourf, which gave Harrison 28 votes of its 34, was lost by him by 25,000; Missourf, which gave Harrison carried to State by 27,000; Nevada, which gave its 0 votes to the delegation. Harrison carried the State by 27,000; Nevada, which gave its 0 votes to Blaine, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 1,000; New Hampshire, which gave him 4 of its 8 votes, was won by the Republicans in 1888 by 22,000; New Jorsey, which gave him 8 of its 10 votes, was lost to him by 7,000; New York, which care him 8 of its 10 votes, was lost to him by 7,000; New York, which care him 8 of its 10 votes, was lost to him by 7,000; New York, which gave Harrison, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 14,000; North Carolina, which gave Harrison 11°, or 00 per cent, of the delegation, was lost by Harrison by 13,000.

Ohio, which swung in 45 of its 46 votes for McKinley, and 20°, the Republicans in 1888 by 19,000; Oregon, which gave 7 votes to McKinley, ninety per cent, of the delegation, was carried by the Republicans by 73,000; Rhode Island, which cast 5 of its 8 votes for Harrison, was carried by the Republicans by 73,000; Rhode Island, which cast 5 of its 8 votes for Harrison 13 of its 20 votes, was lost to him by 52,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 20 votes was lost to him by 52,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 20 votes was lost to him by 15,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 20 votes was lost to him by 15,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 10 votes was lost to him by 15,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 10 votes was lost to him by 15,000; Tennessee, which gave him 13 of its 10 votes was lost to him by 15,000; Tennessee, which gave him 15 of the delegation which gave him 15 of the sour

which gave him 22 of its 30 votes and secured his nomination, was lost by him by 140,000; Verment gave him its 8 votes, the Republicans carried the State in 1888; Wisconsin, which gave Harrison 10 of its 24 votes, was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by 21,000. It is thus apparent, say the experts when looking over these figures, that the President's nomination was in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the delegates representing States carried by the Republicans in 1888.

senting States carried by the Republicans in 1888.

To continue the analysis of the vote the President received 250 and a fraction votes from States which were carried against him in 1888, while from the Republican and doubtful States he received 254 votes out of 483, showing that 255 delegates, or a majority, were opposed to his nomination. The remainder of the President's vote is made up from the new States whose votes have never been recorded in a national fight. Then again the critical point out that Harrison received but 82 votes ever the necessary amount for a choice, and that this is not a startling victory when it is remembered that he had 130 Federal office-holders as delegates to start with.

To sum up, it will be observed that of the President's votes 555, he received 130 from Federal office-holders and 250 from delegates in Democratic States who were controlled by the aforesaid Federal office-holders. Thus he started with 355 votes of persons linancially interested in his renomination. The remaining 140 votes aforeand Federal officeholders. Thus he started with 355 votes of persons financially interested in his renomination. The remaining 140 votes came from among the great Republican and doubtful States, and from the new States.

The closeness of the vote in the Committee on Credentials has escaped attention. The delegates for histrisen were scated after a three days' light by a vote in the committee of 24 to 23.

24 to 23.

Truly there are many soreheads. They feel that the President had no right to force his nomination by the methods used here, but that for his party's sake, he should have regarded the fermidable apposition to him. That there is trouble ahead for him almost every Republican of note now apprehends.

DON'T WANT GEORGE'S BOOK.

The C. L. U. Sus Down on a Bit of Free Trade Propaganda.

The Central Labor Union at its meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday narrowly escaped falling into a trap set by Jerome O'Neill of the paper hangers to run the delegates in as supporters of Henry George's theory of free trade. His resolution was to the effect that every delegate should apply to the Congressman of his district for copies of the Congressional Record containing Henry George's book on

Record containing Henry George's book on protection and tree trade, which had been run into the Record under "leave to print." The delegates could get it free, he said.

The delegates began at once to make protection and tree trade speeches.

George Ki Lloyd of the tin and sheet from workers got up and said his organization had instructed him not to put it on record for any political plan. This was a political plan and he objected strongly to the motion.

A voice shouted "Cleveland," and there was a chorne of hisses.

Several people who were now alive to the situation got on their feet.

"I'm in favor of the book," said Delegate Henry of the wood carvers, "but not of the Central Labor Union endorsing it."

S. H. Jacobson said that those against it were "the pigmies of the labor movement."

Delegate Lapine of the marble catters said his organization could not put itself on record as an organization in favor of any political party. He moved that O'Neill's resolution should be tabled. Half a dezen delegates sprang on their feet and seconded the motion. The resolution was tabled amid deafening applause.

Hebrew Technical Institute.

of the Hebrew Technical Institute of this city will be held on Thursday, June 16. The workwho be held on full operation. In this insti-tute a three years' course of instruction is given in free-hand drawing, mechanical draw-ing, mathematics, physics, the English branches, wood turning, wood working, wood carving, metal working, and modelling in clay. This year's class of graduates is far larger than the class of any other year. ALLIE STONE'S BURIAL

THAT PROPERTY

The Woman who Was Betrayed by He Father-in-law and Committed Suicide. MARLBOROUGH, June 12 .- A simple funeral rain left this village at high noon to-day Along the bank of the Hudson, inland into a thick wood, and then over long, undulating hills it passed until it reached Cedar Hill Cemetery. The mourners and the friends of the unfortunate woman, whose book of life had

been finished, even to the last page, left their carriages and gathered around the open grave.
It was the burial of Mrs. Mary Stone, who again and again, but in the whirl of daily life it has almost been forgotten. She was once a lovely, high-minded girl, and Edward Stone the son of Chester A. Stone, a church deacon.

the son of Chester A. Stone, a church deacon, loved her and married her. That was more than ton years ago.

Three years later she was left a widow with a little boy, and her father-in-law took her into his home. He is a wealthy farmer, and as a deacon of the Methodist Church was much respected in the village. He not only sheltered his daughter-in-law, but provided for her mother. Mrs. Morritt.

In the early spring of this year Mr. Stone and his wife left Mariborough and went to live at Port Byron. Toward the end of Arril his daughter-in-law, "Alle," as the neighbors called her, became siek, and one day she became the mother of a child. When the physician who attended her sked her who the father of the child died, but the scandal lived. Mr. Stone is a gray-haired, ill-favored man, who had only been liked for his supposed honesty and piety.

Mr. Stone is a gray-inired, ili-favored man, who had only been liked for his supposed honesty and piety.

As soon as this story became known every man, woman, and child in the village hated him, threats of vengeance were made against him if he should ever return, and the Mothodist Church expelled him from membership. His daughter-in-law was also expelled from the church and scorned by all who knew her. Her son had grown to be quite a little boy. He and his mother and his grandmother, Mrs. Morritt, lived in the Stone mansion until last Wednesday. Then they heard that Mr. Stone and his wife were coming lack from Port Byron. Mrs. Merritt immeliately hired another house and went to live there.

"Allie," she said to her daughter, "you will come over to-morrow, won'tyou?"

"Yes, mother," Allie answered, and then she added lightly. "It snything ever happens to me, mother, I wan't to be buried in my wedding dress,"

Mrs. Merritt smiled. The morrow came. Allie sent her little boy to school with a letter which he was to deliver to her sister on the way. Then she went to her room and swallowed laudanum and shot herself. She died a few minutes later, and Mr. Stone was the first to discover her body.

By flickering lamplight the undertaker's wife worked late into Saturday night in romaking an old, gray wedding dress. Seams had to be taken in here and let out there, and patches sewed in to make it fit a wasted corpse. When the work was finished the corpse was dressed, and with its hend turned to one side to hide the builet hole, it lay smilling in the easket.

In the parlor of the Stone residence yester-day menting may not fits villagore gathered.

corpse was dressed, and with its head turned to one side to hide the bullet hole, it lay smiling in the casket.

In the parlor of the Stone residence yesterday morning many of the villagers gathered. The Rev. Jesse Ackerman of the Methodist church, from which Allie Stone had been expelled, prosched a serman, and all the people listened. But they were all disappointed because he said nothing about the erring woman who was dead.

When this sermon was over six of the leading business men of the village, who had known Allie long, carried the black cloth casket out into the learne, and the funeral train moved off. In the rear, behind the carriages of the curious country folks, rode Mr. and Mrs. Stone.

Just before they lowered the casket into the grave the minister read the words of the hymn, "I would not live alway." Then a spadeful of earth fell heally on the box and it was all over.

ARE SHARKS MANEATERS? That They Are is Proved by the Record

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Scientific men. nov elists, and historians have long been in dispute over the question whether sharks are or are not maneaters. There is a well-grounded belief in the minds of people generally that they are, and many practical illustrations of the correctness of this bellef have been presented from time to time. Writers without number have taken the opposite view. An extract from an ancient volume of the War De partment records bears unique and apparently convincing testimony on the cannibalistic side of the shark question. It is taken from the

follows:
Dead: Griffin.—About 12 o'clock last night a noise was heard as if some object fell overhoard. A hoat was sent in search, but nothing was found, and hoat was sent in search, but nothing was found, and no musicing the crew this morning at daylight J. Griffin was found missing, and it is supposed he must have failed overboard last night and been drowned. His body has not been found.
July 16, 1845 (six days lister).—A sbark was caught this day on heard the sloop-of-war Saratoga, and on opening its stomach a head of a man was found, which was recognized by the officers and crew of this ship as being that of James Griffin, O. M., who is supposed to have failen overboard from the Falmouth on the night of the 12th of July.

Here is another bit of emphatic evidence, signed thirty years ago by a young officer, who is to-day the Surgeon-General of the Navy on active duty. It is from the records of the United States ship Kearsarge, at Gibraltar Bay, July 13, 1862; While the crew were bathing alongside a ground hark made his appearance, seized and carried down dward it. Thiblets, [9, 8], aged it. The crew of the out which pulled to Disassistance has saw Thiblets and se shark three fathoms under water slowly degending, the water being perfectly calm.

J. M. Howen, Surgeon, United States.

TO SEE FATHER MOLLINGER.

A Throng of Invalids Waiting to Secure Ht- Blessing on St. Anthony's Day.

PITTSBURGH, June 12 .- To-morrow, St. Anhony's day, will be the anniversary upon which the lame, blind, maimed, and others ge to the shrine of Father Mollinger, the priest of Mt. Troy, for relief by securing his blessing and touching the relies of the saint. Invalids and cripples from all over the coun-

try, and at least one from over the sea, are here to-night waiting for the event. The boarding houses are filled. This morning Miss O'Neil, a resident of Lex-

This morning Miss O'Neil, a resident of Lexington. Ky., who for several years has not been able to waik without the use of crutches, visited Father Mollinger at his office. After securing his blessing she was able to walk without her crutches.

Another case is that of Michael O'Brien of Neesho, Wis., who for two years has had rhomatism and has not been able to move about without crutches. He says he has been to see Father Mollinger three times, and is now entirely cured. Mrs. Shea of Apple Eiver, Ill., says that she had been blind for five years, and, hearing of Father Mollinger's remarkable cures, came to Pittsburgh to consult him, and has since recovered her sight.

Father Mollinger has just completed a magnifect and costly chapel to his patron saint. He is one of the wealthiest priests in the country, his fortune being estimated at \$1,000,000 or more. He asks no pay for his services, but is the recipient of hundreds of donations.

ROUND UP FOR OLD PUT.

Connecticut Will Remembera Revolutionary Incident With a Celebration

HARTFORD, June 12.-In 1778 and 1779 Gen. Israel Putnam and his Continental troops wintered at Redding among the wild Connecticut hills, and since then a halo of glory has hung about the place. In 1887 the State took posession of the historic Hodding camp ground. trimmed it up in the shape, set up a monument, and took means to preserve all the local Revolutionary landmarks. On Fing day, June 14, which is an antiversary of the date on which the American flag was adopted, there will be splendid doings at Redding. The Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution have arranged for a great has ket picule there all day, and an immense concourse of people from all parts of the State will whoop it up for "Old Put" and the flag.

Everybody who goes to the big show will take along his lunch, because the Celebration Committee undertakes to provide the crowderly "with coffee and light refreshments." There will be a tent on the old camp ground, and Judge Fleicht and other orators will address the multitude from the tent. There will be a magnificent display of flags and flag cloth in honor of the birthday of the Stars and Stripes. 14, which is an anniversary of the date on

The Chicago Stock Yards Difficulty.

CHICAGO, June 12.-By action taken yesterday afternoon all the differences existing between the Chicago Junction railways and Union Stock Yards Company, Armour, Swift & Morris, constituting the "Big Three," and the faction known as the "Small Packers" have been healed. Armour, Switt & Morris will receive the \$3,000,000 in stock promised them by the Stock Yards Company. The small packers, banded together in this as in other matters, will receive from the Union Yards stock to the amount of their value to the yards, pro-rated on the basis of the agreement with the Big Three. All the plants of all the packers will remain at the Union Yards. Morris, constituting the "Big Three," and the The annual commencement and exhibition

All the great medicinal springs in the Empire State are reached by the New York Central. -Ade.

A CLUB HOUSE FOR ESSEX STREET.

Social Enjoyment for the Residents of Crowded Neighborhood. A few days ago the lease for the five-story double tenement structure 153 Essex street was signed, and to-day the work of transformation will be begun, to be completed by July

1, when the dingy building will have been turned into a commedious club house. The new club will be conducted on novel lines, and will be a place of rest, recreation, and refreshment for the residents of a crowded neighborhood, both men and wemen. The plan has been conceived and is being carried out by Mr. Charles lames Wills of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, who is in charge of Old Epiphany House in The experiment has been rendered possible by the liberality of a wellknown capitalist and philanthropist, who has provided the funds necessary to start the club, and has guaranteed to pay all expenses of the undertaking for one year and the rent for two

years.

The house stands on the north side of Essex street, a few doors south of Stanton street, and is directly opposite a block in which 2,400 people live. The section surrounding it is probably the most densely settled in the world. the population in a square mile being 350,000, as against 170,000 in the most crowded part of London. The remodelled house will contain a public

The remodelled house will contain a public store, club rooms for men and women, a community home for three members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and a residence for a certain number of families.

The street floor, mensuring 25 by 48 feet, will be divided late two large rooms and a hallway. One room will be 29 feet and the other 28 feet in depth, while the hall will take up 25 feet. The front portion will be utilized as a store where prepared food of the same character as that used in Mr. Havemeyer's Now England Kitchen, in Hudson street, will be sold.

This food will be cooked in the building, and none of it will be sold to be consumed on the premises. The store and kitchen will be opened at 6 clock every morning in order to give workmen sed others an opportunity to bring their dinner pairs and have them filled with prepared food to take away with them for their monday meal. Another fenture of the store will be the retailing of tea and coffee for home consumption at a minimum of profit.

for home consumption at a minimum of profit.

The rear of this floor will be attractively fitted up as a club room for men. It will be open during the same hours as these in which the licensed liquor stores are allowed to debusiness, and light drinks will be sold at small

This room will be solely for the use of men. Newspapers, games, and amusements of all sorts will be provided at a membership fee of live cents a month or some such nominal sum. The second floor will be devoted to the interests of women. It will be transformed into pleasant, airy club rooms, where, it is hoped, women and girls from the neighborhood will gather and pass the evening in social enjoyment.

gather and pass the evening in seem enjoyment.

Classes of various kinds will be held on certain evenings of each week, and the general club room will be opened from 7 to 10 o'clock every night.

The third floor will be the community home of three members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, who will make it their permanent residence. One of these men is a newspaper editor, another the vice-principal of a public school in the annexed district, and the third, an organist.

school in the annexed district, and the third, an organist.

For the present the two upper floors will be rented to the families who now occupy them, but if it is found necessary in time these upper floors will be used for club house purposes.

This experiment is the beginning of a plan to establish club houses for the poor in various parts of the city, to be conducted by purely secular methods. Mr. Wills feels confident that the club will grow to be self-supporting. porting.

SHE WON'T MARRY FOLEY.

Miss McMahon Rejects the Offer He Makes from Goshen Jall to Wed Her.

Pour Jenvis, June 12 .- The report that Peter . Foley, who is now in Goshen jail on the charge of having blackmailed Miss Lena McMahon, the young woman on whose account the negro Bob Lewis was lynched, had made an offer to marry Miss McMahon is true. Foley addressed to her foster father yesterday the following letter:

"Goshen Jana, June 10. "DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing you as I think it is no more than fair that I should be heard after the way my name has been mentioned in connection with the sad affair which happened to your daughter. After the kindness that has been shown me by her and in view of the feelings that exist between her and myself it is hard to have such stories circulated about my treatment of her. I think you will come to the conclusion that no person living regrets the sad affair more than I do, but that affair has not changed my feelings toward your daughter. We have been engaged to be married, unknown to you, since Jan. 5 last. Don't you think it is unjust to make more trouble between us now? I want to marry her and am well able to support her, and I can take herto my home, where my mother and sister will think none the less of her on necount of this sad affair, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant for her. The prosecution against me will benefit neither you nor me, as I do not intend to be convicted on no evidence.

"It is my intention to return home to Massachusetts and follow my trade of machinist there, as I formerly did for several years. I kindness that has been shown me by her and in

"It is my intention to return home to Massachusetts and follow my trade of machinist
there as I formerly did for several years. I
am willing to do what is right, and I would
like to have a talk with you, and trust that
you will grant me that favor. Trusting to see
or hear from you soon, I am, dear sir, respectfully.

"The letter is written in pencil and with a
tremulous hand. When submitted to Miss
McMahon she at once desired her fester father
to deny in positive terms that there had ever
existed any engagement of marriage between
herself and Foley, and to notify him that she
rejected his proposition with seorn and contempt, and refused to have any further communication with him. Wilton Bennett, the
lawyer for the McMahons, says that the charge
of biackmall against Foley will be vigorously
pushed, and that he will be brought here from
Goshen juil on Tuesday next and arraigned
before Justice Mulley to plead to the charge

doshen and that he will be brought here from Goshen and on Tuesday next and arraigned before Justice Mulley to plead to the charge. Miss McMahon is gradually recovering, and will be able to appear in court on Tuesday as the main witness for the prosecution. GOT UP A LYNCHING PARTY.

The Negro Accused of Murder was Hidden in a Private House to Save Him.

TRENTON, June 12 .- A murder at 2 o'clock his morning and the organization of a lynching party this afternoon kept the little village of Yardley, Pa., in a state of agitation to-day, Yardley is four miles above Trenton. Charles I. McCarthy, a white boatman, and Isaac Hobnson, a colored farm hand, met on the bridge in Yardley which connects the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores soon after midnight and had words. It is said that they had been drinking and quarrelied over the right to some change which had been made in a fav-ern, and which Roomson had picked up off the bar, although the money belonged to Me-farthy. bar, although the money belonged to Me-Carthy.

The men parted without coming to blows.

The men parted without coming to blows, but mot again on the ordere at 2 o clock, when the quarrel was renewed. This time beloined from the quarrel was renewed. This time beloined from the with a being blade and plungred it into McCarthy's breast. Rothnson field and McCarthy wandered about the village in quest of a doctor. He could not arouse one, and at 8 o clock this morning was found dead in a peol of blood in the entryway of the Old Fellows Hatt. There were witnesses to their first quarrel on the bridge, and Robinson was, therefore, immediately suspected of the nurder. Constable Hollohan went to Langhorne, where Robinson is employed, and arcested him. The crime aroused intense indignation in where follins in semployed, and arrest. The crime aroused intense indigne the village and a lynching party was Robinson was kept in a private in thwart the mab and removel qui boylestown and looked up in the count lie claimed that McCarthy has time him because he was colored, and that his knille in self-sidence. He had no in of killing McCarthy.

BERNSTEIN'S BODY BROUGHT HERE. He Was the Young Man Who West Overboard from the Percybont Northfield.

The body of Herman Bernstein, which was found entangled in a fishing not off Port Mo mouth on Friday, was brought to this city you terday, and is in charge of his poor by whe at 245 East Thirty-fourth smeet. Peruste. was the young man who went overloard tro the Staten Island ferryboat Leathpert as was making its last trip of the right ferstaten Island to the Batter, or May 27. It was with Miss hate lies wood, we work with Miss hate lies wood, we have the May Hovey at 10.2 Last Twenty with treat the lime it was stated that the most last remarks in the purpose overboard. Miss fledwood said yearday? "Mr. Bernstein was not intexticated and he as not depressed. He was in good softite, he needlent has pened mear the statue of therty. We want to the storn of the head, he arried a light overcoat, which he had down, he carelessly lossed his hat an the deck. He are to the left of me, and there was a left of me, and there was a left.

sat to the left of me, and there was ignored as hetween us. He got up and perhaps, two yards away. I steeped down to pick up the engaged so and as I did so I saw him seated with one hip on the rail. He was leaning back as though to rost against a post. There was no post there, and he fell overboard."

LIVELY SHINDY AT TRALEE.

ANTI-PARNELLITES PACK A MEETING AND BEGIN A RIOT. Over a Hundred People Hurt, Some of Them

Seriously - The Band Pummelled and Their Instruments Smashed-Clubs and Stones Prove Very Effective Arguments, Dunian, June 12 .- William Redmond, Edward Harrington, and Honry Harrington were in Trales this afternoon to address a large meeting of Parnellites. About 3,000 persons were present. They remained perfectly orderly until the Chairman prepared to introduce the speakers, when it became apparent that the meeting had been packed with anti-There were then loud shouts against Mr. Herrington and Mr. Redmond, and cries of "traitor," "Idackguard," and "Ireland's enemies." The Parnellites raised

counter shout-, and began cheering for Parnell, and one of the disturbers was knocked senseless. This was the signal for a general row. Several men came down from the plat-form and tried to restore order, but in vain-Clubs and stones were plenty in the crowd, and the members of the opposing factions did not hesitate to use them. The meeting became a mol. Men were thrown to the ground. the backs of those trying to escape from the

nee. The band, which began playing early in the The band, which began playing early in the disturbance to drown the disturbance was completely wreeked. A party of anti-Parnellites attacked the members with clubs, knecked down five of them, put the rest to flight, captured all the instruments, and stamped them to pieces. When Mr. Harrington steppeddewn from the platform to belr early the combatants he was struck in the shoulder with a stone and received on the back a blow from a heavy stick. He hastily returned to the platform.

heavy stick. He hastily returned to the platform.

After the fight had instell about ton minutes an extra force of constables arrived and they broke through the crowd, clubbing the hostile parties apart, and beating the leaders into temperary submission. The wounded were then carried away and the meeting became quiet enough for the speakers to proceed.

About twenty-five men were severely injured in the riot. Eighteen had broken hones, and seven were injured internally by being trampled by the crowd. Three are said to be in a critical condition. About one hundred men were less seriously injured. Half of the persons present had their clothes form or were scratched and bruised. The police remained present during the meeting to prevent the recurrence of the disturbance.

LABOUCHERE ENDORSES BOOTH. He Thinks the Salvation Army's New De-

LONDON, June 12.- The fact that Henry Labouchers recently signed an appeal made by Gen. Booth for funds for the Salvation Army's work occasioned considerable surprise and comment, as "Labby" had formerly been understood to regard Booth as a sham. In an interview just published Labouchero explains his attitude, saying that he has satisfied himself that the money raised by Booth is being rightly expended. He says that he recently visited the "Farm Colony," near Hadleigh, and found a very interesting state of affairs.

wisited the Tarm Golony, hear hading, and found a very interesting state of affairs. An enormous work had been accomplished. A complete village had been huilt up in thirtien months. The colony possesses 300 acres of land undercrops, and 1,200 acres of land undercrops, and 1,200 acres of land are being reclaimed from the sea by the dumping of London refuse. Thirty-seven acres are devoted to fruit trees. There are 600 chickens, 600 cattle, and large numbers of sheep and pigs. A rabbit warren is a novel and useful part of the stock-raising establishment. The colony also has a sawmill, a brick-yard with a capacity of 80,000 per day, a chair factory with a daily output of 500 chairs, and other manufacturing plants.

Lebouchers found the "submerged tonth" working hard, and proving themselves worthy of the help Booth, by the aid of the generous public, has extended to them. Booth's theory that by giving these poor wretches a little encouragement—a start—they could be redeemed seems to be substantiated by the results attained. Men are constantly leaving the colony to accept good situations. The moral effect upon the benedicaries seems like a physical tonic. Labouchere considers Booth's entarprise an honest, fruitful, and successful one.

Attempt to Kill a Baby with Marbles. Luneck, June 12 .- A nurse girl named Kuekurtz, who is 14 years old, made a cruel and determined attempt to kill a 4-months-old baby which she was employed to take care of Her animosity toward the child was caused by Her animosity toward the child was caused by its constant crying. She pushed three marbles down its throat, but the baby swallowed them and kept on exercising its lungs as if nothing had happened. The girl then tried small stones, which the little one also succeeded in swallowing without interfering with its capacity for screaming. The girl's last action had, however, been witnessed and she was arrested and is new in gail. A doctor safely reliaved the child of the stones, and it goes on yelling.

Notes of Fereign Happenings. The Empress of Germany and the six young princes will arrive at Wilhelmshohe on June 26, where nost of the family will spend the summer. The Crown Prince will soon go to the Island of Norderney, in the North Sea, to take sea baths. The Empress will then return to Potsdam.

PLENTY OF BEER YESTERDAY.

Not the Less Bid the Police Make Ninety

Excise Arrests. When Superintendent Byrnes summoned all the Captains of police before him on Saturday morning it was rumored at Police Headquarters that yesterday would indeed be a dry Sunday. But the prognostications ended with the closing of the Superintendent's door after he

had dismissed the Captains.

The saloen deeper knows well enough that unless he is caught in the act of selling . drink of liquor he cannot be touched. The sa-loon known as the Capitel, on the Bowery, near ed with thirsty Bow-Houston street, w.

was well and the receipt on good authority weller.

It was said last evening on good authority that the Capitol was raised by Capt. Copeling's men during the atternoon. At the station house they smiled when asked if an excise arrest had be u under The Capitol was closed execut to well known frequenters after 4 o'clock. Introduction the morning and during the greater part of the moon time the same the high average of ar-

Arrole Parint, Arrole

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABLE AND STRICTLY RE-LIASLE.

They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfeetly Safe Cure for Constipation. Liver Complaint, Sick Headache. Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY CELIABLE VEGE-TABLE LIVER FILL SOLD; They are PERFECTLY HARDELESS; They are PURELY VEGETABLE; TRY THEM,

DR. St. HENGE'S thou on Consumption DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia. Pa.